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It is needless to say I kept her in sight all the time, keeping the tree between us as much as possible, and jerking my head out of the way to avoid her outreached claws. She made no attacks after the eggs were taken from the nest. The male left the woods or at least kept out of sight while the female was attacking me. Later he returned and the pair soared screaming at a considerable height. The eggs were three in number, incubation just begun, and as stated, were laid in the same nest occupied in April 6, 1913.

It may be added that I visited Mr. Sawyer, who owns the woods, explaining to him that the hawk would now be more wary, but even yet might fall an easy prey to any gunner and asking him to do what he could to prevent her being killed. Though apparently not very appreciative of the traits I so much admired in the bird, and my reasons for the preservation of her life, he promised to do what he could to prevent her being killed.

Other nests visited in 1914 were occupied in every case by wary and cautious birds. The conditions which developed the audacious daring of the one exception without at the same time costing her her life are not easily understood.—E. B. WILLIAMSON, *Bluffton, Ind.*

Richardson's Owl in Illinois.—Records of the occurrence of Richardson's Owl (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) in Illinois, are so few that the following hitherto unpublished note, unimpaired, I hope, by age, may be of interest.

During the last week of January, 1887, in a period of great cold and deep snow, an owl of this species was caught by some school-boys in a farmer's barn near Sycamore (50 mi. west of Chicago) and brought to me alive. Identification was easy but I did not then appreciate the rarity or value of the specimen; and small stuffed owls being in great demand just then as parlor "what not" decorations, I sold this to a neighbor for the munificent sum of \$1.25, for that purpose.—L. E. WYMAN, *Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles, Calif.*

An albinistic Bobolink.—While walking over a piece of prairie, near Stickney, southwest of Chicago, Mr. Kohmann, the taxidermist, and the writer saw an extremely queer-looking Bobolink. It appeared to be all white, but on closer inspection showed some checkering of black. This impression was found to be true, when it was taken. The buff of the nape is also white; some feathers on the crown and cheeks, on the sides of the breast, on the back and in the wings are black, but not in symmetrical arrangement, thus on one wing the fourth primary is the first black one, whereas in the other the first primary is black, while the tail is all white with the exception of the outermost section on one side. Altogether, it is a unique specimen.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Ill.*

Leconte's Sparrow in Wisconsin.—Kumlien and Hollister in 'The Birds of Wisconsin' state concerning this species: "It is also rather remarkable that the closest search has failed to produce a single specimen in spring." On April 11, 1914, three were seen and one taken at Madison,

Wisc., April 13 one seen; and on April 15 two were taken. The above records would indicate that this species is a not uncommon spring migrant.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wisc.*

The Evening Grosbeak at Portland, Maine.—I found seven Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*), representing both sexes, in the Western Cemetery, Portland, early in the afternoon of April 16, 1914. It was a wintry day, and snow was falling at the time, with several inches of a fresh deposit on the ground. The birds were feeding on sumac fruit. They were easily approached but moved about with a peculiar abrupt activity, calling frequently and loudly.

Though the Evening Grosbeak is no longer a stranger in Maine, its occurrences have not been so frequent that another is without interest; and the middle of April appears to be a rather late date for it.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

Two Species of Cliff Swallows Nesting in Kerr County, Texas.—The Mexican form of Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva pallida*), described by Nelson, was found nesting by my collector near Japonica in Kerr County, Texas, during the month of June, 1914. He collected a series of birds and eleven sets of eggs. There was rather a large colony nesting in a cave. The entrance of this cave was like a mine shaft. The ceiling was covered with holes where the water had once eroded into the limestone rock. The Swallows nest in these holes, plastering a little mud like a balcony to hold the eggs in. A forty foot ladder was used to get up to them. The cave was poorly lighted and very damp. It was 50 feet from the floor of the cave to the ground, where the entrance was. The opening was about 8 ft. in diameter. About 10 feet down, the cave widened out into a spacious chamber. The only light was from the shaft-like entrance. To enter the birds pitched head first and diverged into the semi-dark chamber and began a detour of circles to check the impetus of their plunge.

The eggs are marked all over with fine markings of light to dark brown with a few spots of lilac.

I give the measurements of the eleven sets of eggs, in hundredths of an inch.

1. 77 × 57, 77 × 56, 81 × 58, 75 × 56
 2. 81 × 55, 78 × 58, 77 × 55, 77 × 55
 3. 83 × 55, 81 × 54, 73 × 54, 73 × 55, 78 × 54
 4. 76 × 56, 81 × 54, 84 × 57, 75 × 55
 5. 80 × 53, 77 × 54, 85 × 56, 78 × 55
 6. 76 × 54, 80 × 55, 81 × 57, 81 × 54
 7. 78 × 56, 76 × 57, 79 × 57, 77 × 56
 8. 76 × 56, 76 × 54, 79 × 57
 9. 82 × 56, 81 × 53, 85 × 54, 83 × 54
 10. 77 × 57, 77 × 54, 83 × 56, 76 × 54
 11. 68 × 54, 73 × 55, 80 × 55.
- Averages 43 eggs 77 × 55